

CONDUCT OF RAILWAY SERVANTS—SIGNALMEN AND POINTSMEN—WAREHOUSING AND RETENTION OF GOODS.

- Observance of rules. 336. The Inspector must take care that all rules are observed, and report any departure from them to the authorised officer.
- Register of names. 337. Each Inspector must have a register of the name and place of residence of all the Gangers employed in his district, so that in case of accident he may be enabled to call upon them to summon their men immediately to assist in any way that may be required; and should any obstruction take place, caused by slips or other sudden emergency, each Ganger must immediately collect the men required.
- Gangers must summon men. 338. Each Ganger is responsible that the subordinates working under him are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.
- Gangers to explain rules. 339. Each Ganger is responsible on his own length of line for the security of tools and implements supplied to him.
- Custody of tools.

SECTION VI.

Signalmen and Pointsmen.

- Regular attendance when on duty. 340. Signalmen and Pointsmen must not during their period of duty leave the signals or points of which they have charge.
- Hand signals. 341. Signalmen and Pointsmen must have with them, when on duty, hand signal lamps, which must be lighted when necessary, and flags.
- Care of points. 342. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clean and clear, and whenever a train has passed, they must remove anything that may have got within the points, so as to prevent them from closing.
- Injured points to be reported. 343. Whenever points, crossings, or guide rails are injured or damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his superior officer and, if possible, to the nearest Inspector of Permanent-way.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION WILL WAREHOUSE OR RETAIN GOODS ON BEHALF OF THE CONSIGNEE OR OWNER; AND GENERALLY FOR REGULATING THE TRAVELLING UPON, AND THE USE, WORKING, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RAILWAY.

SECTION I.

Warehousing and retention of goods.

- Wharfage charges on inward goods. 344. All goods left on the railway premises for any period exceeding twenty-

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four hours, either for the convenience, or by the desire, or in consequence of the neglect of the consignor or consignee, will be subject to a wharfage charge to be fixed from time to time by the railway administration.

345. Goods brought on to a railway station for despatch, which are allowed to remain over the time prescribed by the railway administration from time to time under section 54 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), without the consignment being completed and a forwarding note tendered, will become subject to a wharfage charge for each 24 hours (or fraction of 24 hours) after such prescribed time.

Wharfage charges on outward goods.

346. Demurrage, at a wagon rate to be fixed from time to time by the railway administration, may be charged on all wagons laden with goods requiring to be unloaded by owners that are not discharged within 24 hours after being placed in position for unloading.

Demurrage on inward wagons.

347. Demurrage, at a wagon rate to be fixed from time to time by the railway administration, may be charged on all wagons that are ordered and not loaded, or are loaded and not ready for despatch, within 24 hours after being placed in position for loading.

Demurrage on outward wagons.

348. In the event of goods requiring to be loaded or unloaded by the owner becoming liable to both wharfage and demurrage charges, the railway authorities may, as from time to time fixed by the administration, levy either wharfage or demurrage charges for the entire period, or both charges.

Combined wharfage and demurrage charges.

349. Wharfage, demurrage, and storage charges will be subject to such minimum rates as may from time to time be fixed by the railway administration.

Minimum charges.

350. Demurrage, wharfage, and storage charges must be paid before delivery is given.

Payment of demurrage, wharfage, and storage charges.

351. Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday are omitted in charging demurrage or wharfage, but not in charging storage.

No charge for Sundays, &c.

352. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in Rule 356, unclaimed consignments will be kept on hand at the station to which invoiced for one month, during which time the notice prescribed in section 56 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) will, if possible, be served upon the person appearing entitled thereto.

Unclaimed consignments.

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Unclaimed consignments.

353. If not taken delivery of within one month after receipt at the station to which invoiced, unclaimed consignments will be sent to the Lost Property Office.

Wharfage, demurrage, &c., on unclaimed consignments.

354. Unclaimed consignments will be liable to the wharfage and demurrage charges hereinbefore referred to so long as they remain at stations, and thereafter to Lost Property Office storage charges; they will also be liable to freight and other charges incident on their transfer to the Lost Property Office, as well as to all special expenditure incurred by the railway administration on account of their custody.

Periodical clearance sales.

355. Public sales by auction will be held from time to time of all unclaimed or lost property which has remained in the Lost Property Office over six months. A month's previous notice of each auction will be given by advertisement in a newspaper.

Speedy disposal of unclaimed perishable and offensive articles.

356. (1) Unclaimed perishable and offensive articles will be disposed of by the Station Master of the station at which they may be left immediately after the expiry of 24 hours.

(2) Unclaimed animals will be sold by auction after 15 days' notice.

Sale of articles requiring license.

357. Where articles, such as arms, ammunition, explosives, spirits and opium, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is prohibited by law, are left unclaimed in the possession of the railway administration, they will be sold only in accordance with instructions of the Government of India specially issued from time to time in this behalf. When not of a dangerous, perishable, or offensive character, they will, however, be retained in the possession of the railway administration for the same period as that prescribed for other unclaimed consignments.

Payment of surplus proceeds on sales.

358. Any surplus proceeds arising out of sales of lost property or unclaimed consignments will, after payment of all charges and expenses due to the railway administration, be paid to the person or persons thereto entitled.

SECTION II.

Cloak-rooms.

Cloak-rooms for left luggage and parcels.

359. Passengers may leave small parcels or packages in the cloak-rooms at such stations as may be specified from time to time by the railway administration.

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360. A fixed charge per package or parcel, at such rate as may from time to time be fixed by the railway administration, may be levied for each 24 hours, or part of 24 hours, during which the package or parcel remains in a cloak-room. Charge.
361. The responsibility of the railway administration for articles left in a cloak-room shall be that of a bailee under sections 151, 152, and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Responsibility for articles in cloak-room.
362. A receipt ticket shall be given to any person depositing parcels or packages for custody in a cloak-room; and delivery will be made to any person presenting such receipt ticket, after which all responsibility of the railway administration in respect of such parcels or packages shall absolutely cease and determine. Receipt for articles left in cloak-room.
363. Articles unclaimed after a period from time to time fixed by the railway administration will be transferred to the Lost Property Office, and dealt with as prescribed in Rules 354 to 358 for unclaimed consignments. Unclaimed articles.
364. All unclaimed booked luggage left on the railway premises for more than 24 hours is subject to a storage charge. Storage charge for unclaimed luggage.
365. After being on hand for one month, unclaimed booked luggage will be transferred to the Lost Property Office, and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rules 354 to 358 for unclaimed consignments. Transfer of unclaimed luggage to Lost Property Office.
366. Lost property found in railway vehicles or on railway premises will (subject to the exceptions mentioned in Rule 356) be sent to the nearest Lost Property Office, and become subject to such storage charge as may from time to time be fixed by the railway administration. Storage charge on lost property.
367. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and of any lost property found on the line or on railway premises, must be kept by the Station Master. Account of lost property.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A. [SEE RULE 279.]

RULES RELATING TO THE PACKING AND DESPATCH
OF DANGEROUS GOODS.

I.—Articles marked A.

Packing.

(1) When not loaded in wagons specially constructed for their conveyance, they must be securely packed, to prevent leaking, in strong tins or in bottles corked and sealed, and such tins or bottles must be enclosed in wooden cases. When bottles are used, they must be packed in straw or sawdust.

Kerosine and other oils.

(2) Senders must declare the flashing point (degree) of kerosine oil on the consignment note, which should be entered on the invoice and railway receipt.

(3) All kerosine or mineral oil having its flashing point below 76° Fahrenheit must under the provisions of section 7 of the Petroleum Act be marked "Highly inflammable" and "Dangerous," and such oil will be received only under the rules and conditions applicable to Class D.

(4) Petroleum and other hydro-carbon oils which do not give off inflammable gas, and Rangoon oil, are carried under the same conditions as kerosine oil not having its flashing point below 76° Fahrenheit.

II.—Articles marked B.

Packing.

(5) They must be well secured in stoneware jars or glass stoppered bottles standing upright in cases with sloping covers: provided that (a) fluoric acid must be put into leaden or gutta-percha bottles; (b) solution of ammonia must be put in metal bottles with caps soldered on; and (c) sulphuric acid must not be carried in tins or in jars with cork or wooden stoppers.

(6) Bottles containing bromine, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aquafortis, or solution of ammonia, must be only three-fourths full to allow for expansion of vapour.

(7) The inside packing in the case of boxes containing concentrated mineral acids must on no account be of straw, chaff, sawdust, or other organic matter, but must be of ashes free from cinders, chalk, sand, or dry earth. In other cases the inside packing must be of straw, chaff, or sawdust, mixed with coal or wood ashes, chalk, or sand.

(8) Only one description of these articles may be put in each case, and no other goods of any kind. Each case must be marked with the name of the kind of articles it contains.

(9) The weight of each case must not exceed 2 maunds, except for sulphuric acid, for which the maximum is 2½ maunds.

Carriage.

(10) Subject to any exceptions from time to time enumerated by the railway administration, articles of this class are carried only in vans specially constructed for the purpose, and are subject to a minimum charge.

Small quantities by passenger train.

(11) One case packed as above can be despatched by passenger train.

III.—Articles marked C.

Packing.

(12) If they are explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, they must be packed in accordance with those rules (*vide* Appendix B).

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(13) Other articles marked C must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining: provided that—

- (a) No case shall contain more than 1 lb., and no box or package shall contain more than ten such cases.
- (b) All packages must bear a label on which the contents must be legibly described.
- (c) Packages must not be brought on to the railway premises until the officials have given intimation that they can receive them.

(14) Subject to any exceptions from time to time enumerated by the railway administration, articles marked C are carried only in specially constructed vans, and are subject to a minimum charge.

Carriage of articles marked C.

IV.—Articles marked D.

(15) They will not be accepted for despatch unless packed in the manner prescribed for articles marked B, with this difference that, besides stone-ware jars and glass bottles, metal vessels (such as tin or copper) provided with screw stoppers or corked, and with caps covering their mouths soldered on, may be employed to contain them.

Packing.

(16) Different articles of this class may be put in one case, but articles of any other class must not be put in the same case with them.

(17) Each case must be marked with the names of the kinds of articles it contains.

(18) Spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, should be in corked capsuled bottles, or corked and capped drums securely packed.

(19) Turpentine should be despatched in corked or capsuled bottles, or in drums or tins properly soldered, securely packed in wooden cases.

(20) Subject to any exceptions from time to time enumerated by the railway administration, articles marked D are carried only in specially constructed vans, and each consignment is subject to a minimum charge.

Carriage.

V.—General Rules applicable to railway employes engaged in dealing with explosive goods.

(21) The following rules are applicable to railway employes:—

General rules applicable to railway employes.

(a) Ordinary merchandise must not be laden in powder-vans with explosives.

(b) Martini-Henri and Snider ammunition, packed as required, can be despatched by ordinary covered wagons placed in rear of the train when powder-vans are not available.

(c) Powder-vans and cattle trucks when loaded with explosives are to be sent by goods train only, being placed in the rear of the train, but not next to the rear brake-van, with the following exception:—

When loaded with ammunition, &c., belonging to troops, in which case they should be put next behind the front brake-van on the train by which the troops travel.

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- (d) If upon any part of the line there should be no goods train running within the next twenty-four hours, they can be put on the mixed train next to the leading brake-van. Whenever this is done, a special note should be made of the fact in the Guard's journal.
- (e) Powder-vans and vans for combustibles, as well as cattle trucks, when loaded with explosives should always have a "Dangerous goods" label placed on each side of the vehicle.
- (f) Special care must be exercised by Guards and others who may have during the night to approach or open powder-vans, wagons containing combustibles, or other vehicles specially labelled "Dangerous," not to use naked lights, and not to leave lamps or lights of any kind near the wagons.

APPENDIX B. [SEE RULE 281 (2).]

Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887, and No. 1191, dated the 20th June 1890.

RULES NOW IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, *viz.* :—

- Class 1—Gunpowder.
 „ 2—Nitrate mixture.
 „ 3—Nitro-compound.
 „ 4—Chlorate mixture.
 „ 5—Fulminate.
 „ 6—Ammunition.
 „ 7—Fireworks.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Class 2.—Nitrate mixture class.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate mixture class comprises such explosives as—

- Pyrolithe,
 Pudrolithe,
 Poudre Saxifragine,

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and any preparation coming within the above definition.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so-called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gunpaper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,
	Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 4.—Chlorate mixture class.

The term "chlorate mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate. The chlorate mixture class has two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's do. do.

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Teutonite,
	Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 5.—Fulminate class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of

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a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazo benzole, and the nitrate of diazo benzole.

Class 6.—Ammunition class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms, of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions:—

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges.
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

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Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

Class 7.—Firework class.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any colored fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes, and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(A).—*Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding five lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—An explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, which is intended to be used for blasting purposes, may be carried in barrels covered with wax cloth or gunny.

IV.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become

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defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st (or gunpowder) class, or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate mixture) class, or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the second division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last, 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water;
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the first division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly water-proof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct;
- (d) If the explosive belongs to the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or is any explosive of the second division, an outer package shall not be required; but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel, or case not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape;
- (e) If the explosive belongs to the third division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package;
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the first division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed and containing no more than 1lb. of explosive, and no more than 20lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the second division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any

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explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

V.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed :—

- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) Every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;
- (c) There shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package, or inner or outer package, unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) On the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and
- (e) The amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(B).—*Mode of conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be

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allowed in, on, or dangerously near to the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or a boat having a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosives due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	... 10 tons.
In any one other carriage	... 2 "
In any one vessel	... 20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule 1) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * *

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing, which, at the option of the railway administration, may

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extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a railway administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said railway administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times between sunrise and sunset as the railway administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival. If this condition is not strictly complied with, the railway administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far from the station buildings as possible in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The railway administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package which the railway administration suspect shall be upon any railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package to ascertain the fact at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.
- (b) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs., provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.
- (c) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200, provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 ozs.

APPENDIX B.

(a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport, or by its or his Agent); provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

- (d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridge packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the railway administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 pounds of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

- (e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further, in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite, the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th

APPENDIX B.

October and 31st March; but any railway administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed three tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Haircloth, hides, or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon, and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements will be restricted to five miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives as well as those immediately adjoining them are provided with brakes, the brakes shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction station shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

The 11th May, 1892.

No. 175.—Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

No. 176.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Nalhati State Railway will in future be designated as the Azimgunge Branch of the East Indian Railway.

The 12th May, 1892.

No. 177.—Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

The 13th May, 1892.

No. 178.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State

Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1892:

Names.	From	To
Phillips, J. R., Locomotive Probationer.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.
Strong, E. S., Locomotive Probationer.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.

No. 179.—The services of Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the 24th April 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1892.

No. 247.—Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Financial Commissioner, Burma, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 19th May, 1892.

No. 266.—Surgeon-Captain J. A. Burton, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Amraoti during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Captain R. B. Roë, or until further orders.

The 20th May, 1892.

No. 269.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed

temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, M.D.

Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, M.B., C.M.

POLICE.

The 19th May, 1892.

No. 282.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:

Lieutenant E. L. Williams, I.S.C., 20th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant N. E. Chesney, I.S.C., 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1892.

No. 1241-P.—An application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed during the week ending 14th May 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 121 of 1892.—William van der Heyden, of Yokohama, Japan, Medicinæ Doctor, for improvements of human dwellings.

No. 1242-P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public

inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 129 of 1891.—Neil Douglas, Engineer, H. M. B. G. S. Patrick, c/o Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Merchants, Rangoon, for an improved punkha-pulling machine. (Filed 28th April 1892.)

No. 136 of 1891.—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, in Superior Revenue Service of State Railways in India, for a transit indicator. (Filed 5th May 1892.)

No. 197 of 1891.—Thomas Milburn, of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, Manufacturer, for an improvement in railway carriage brakes. (Filed 14th April 1892.)

No. 308 of 1891.—Alphonse Gallois, of Berhampore, in the District of Moorshedabad, Indigo Manufacturer, for a new process of manufacturing indigo fecula and apparatus therefor. (Filed 12th March 1892.)

FORESTS.

The 17th May, 1892.

No. 571-F.—On return from furlough, Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Punjab Forest Circle from Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, with effect from 18th March 1892, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators from the same date, and until further orders.

In consequence of Mr. Whittall's return, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, Burma, reverted from officiating in the 1st grade of Conservators with effect from 18th March 1892, but will officiate in the 2nd grade from the same date, and until further orders.

Mr. Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, was deputed to special duty in the Punjab from 18th March to 24th April 1892, both dates inclusive.

No. 575-F.—Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, is appointed to the charge of the Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 25th April 1892, and until further orders.

The 20th May, 1892.

No. 608-F.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 739-F., dated 26th June 1891, and in partial modification of Notification No. 1348-F., dated 29th December 1891,—

(i) Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dûn, is appointed Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, in Assam, with effect from 26th February 1891, but continued to be Deputy Director of the Forest School up to 24th May 1891 (*seconded*), and has been on deputation to the Baroda State since 25th idem (*seconded*).

(ii) Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, officiating 1st grade Deputy Conservator in Assam, to be Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, vice Mr. Fernandez, with effect from 26th February 1891, and up to 29th December 1891, from which latter date he will be appointed a permanent Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, in Burma.

No. 612-F.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:

(i) Mr. J. L. Pigot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Central Provinces,

and Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans (*seconded*), to Assam as Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, but to continue as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans (*seconded*), with effect from 2nd March 1892.

(ii) Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, officiating 1st grade Deputy Conservator, Bengal, to Assam as Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 16th May 1892.

(iii) Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, to Bengal, with effect from 16th May 1892.

No. 617-F.—Erratum.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 1041-F., dated 19th December 1890, promoting Colonel J. E. Campbell to the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests, vice Mr. Brereton, retired, for "with effect from the 18th November 1890" read "with effect from the 13th December 1890."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1892.

No. 732-E.—The following Order which has been published at Zanzibar is hereby republished for general information :

Order bringing into Operation the Indian Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In pursuance of the Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884, it is hereby ordered that the enactment of the Governor-General of India in Council hereinafter specified, as amended or represented for the time being by any other enactment of the Governor-General of India in Council for the time being in force, shall come into operation in Zanzibar on and after the date hereinafter specified, that is to say :

"The Indian Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1890," on and after the 1st May, 1892.

This Order is to be published in Zanzibar in the same manner as Rules of Procedure in force under the said Order in Council, and is to be published in India in the *Gazette of India* at such times as Her Majesty's Consul-General for

Zanzibar appoints, and is to have effect for the purposes of publication as from the date hereof.

(Signed) SALISBURY,

One of Her Majesty's Principal

Secretaries of State.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
February 18, 1892.

The 16th May, 1892.

No. 913-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. W. Sherriff.

The 17th May, 1892.

No. 918-G.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 16th March, 1892, *vice* Captain G. G. J. S. Jones.

No. 921-G.—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th May, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 923-G.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

The 18th May, 1892.

No. 2031-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 114-I-J., dated the 4th June, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 4345, dated the 19th October, 1891, shall apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications :

- (1) For the words "Act VI of 1886" in clause (1) read "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Law, 1888."
- (2) For the words "under section 25 of the said Act" in clause (2) read "under section 24 of the said Law."
- (3) For the words "under section 35 of the said Act" in clause (3) read "under section 32 of the said Law."

No. 2033-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 119-I-J., dated the 4th June, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 4345, dated the 19th October, 1891, shall apply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications :

- (1) For the words "Act VI of 1886" in clause (1) read "the Secunderabad Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Law, 1888."
- (2) For the words "under section 25 of the said Act" in clause (2) read "under section 24 of the said Law."
- (3) For the words "under section 35 of the said Act" read "under section 32 of the said Law."

The 19th May, 1892.

No. 933-G.—Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

No. 935-G.—Captain T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class

(seconded) and Settlement Officer under the Tonk Darbar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 30th April, 1892, and until further orders.

No. 925-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the following enactments to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent:

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

Act XV of 1890 (an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882).

Act I of 1891 (Cattle Trespass).

Act III of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Act IV of 1891 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Act X of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure).

No. 926-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the repealing and amending Act (XII of 1891) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent in so far as it affects any enactment for the time being in force therein.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

No. 2159.

Simla, the 20th May, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

The Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1890-91 and the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report on these Accounts.

RESOLUTION.—The following table compares the leading figures of the accounts of the year 1890-91 with the estimates for the year and the accounts of the preceding year:

			1889-90, Accounts.	1890-91.			Accounts 1890-91 better + worse — than Budget Esti- mate.
				Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	
<i>Revenue—</i>							
India	...	Rx.	84,598,760	84,576,100	84,799,300	85,221,551	+645,451
England	...	£	335,768	245,500	388,100	392,009	+146,509
Exchange	...	Rx.	150,675	110,500	126,100	128,089	+17,589
Total	...	Rx.	85,085,203	84,932,100	85,313,500	85,741,649	+809,549
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
India	...	Rx.	60,411,809	62,335,700	61,902,700	61,596,086	+739,614
Provincial Adjustment	...	Rx.	+548,956	—757,700	—312,800	—198,627	—559,073
England	...	£	14,848,923	15,919,800	15,801,100	15,568,875	+350,925
Exchange	...	Rx.	6,663,442	7,163,900	5,135,400	5,087,144	+2,076,756
Total	...	Rx.	82,473,170	84,661,700	82,520,400	82,053,478	+2,608,222
Surplus	...	Rx.	2,612,033	270,400	2,787,100	3,688,171	+3,417,771
<i>Expenditure not charged against Revenue—</i>							
Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	...	Rx.	3,173,390	3,750,000	3,489,400	3,365,632	+384,368
Redemption of Liabilities	...	£	...	4,695,000	4,692,600	4,692,557	+2,443

2. The Budget Estimate of 1890-91 anticipated a surplus of Rx. 270,400 only, while the accounts of the year have closed with a surplus of Rx. 3,688,171, the increase as compared with the estimate being no less than Rx. 3,417,771. Of this increase, Rx. 2,094,345 appears under the head "Exchange," and is due mainly to the temporary rise in the rate of exchange during the year. The increase of Revenue and reduction in Expenditure in India as compared with the Budget Estimate amounted to Rx. 645,451 and Rx. 739,614 respectively. Of this total improvement of Rx. 1,385,065 in Revenue and Expenditure in India, Rx. 559,073 occurred in the Provincial and Local section and the balance, Rx. 825,992, in the Imperial section. In England there was an improvement in Revenue of £146,509 and a reduction in Expenditure of £350,925.

3. The total increase in Indian Revenues of Rs. 645,451 is made up as follows :

				Increase + Decrease —	
Principal Heads of Revenue	+	694,334
Interest	+	10,552
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint...		+	118,137
Civil Department	+	49,094
Miscellaneous	—	312,031
Railways	+	83,598
Irrigation	+	137,578
Buildings and Roads	+	60,281
Army	—	196,092
TOTAL	...				645,451

The increase of Rs. 694,334 under the Principal Heads of Revenue is distributed over all the heads of the group except Opium and Tributes.

The Opium revenue fell short of the estimate by Rs. 324,118 in consequence of a fall in the price of Bengal opium and the reduction in the duty on Malwa opium. The tributes realised during the year were less than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 15,779.

The increase under the other heads of the group amounted to Rx. 1,034,231, the more important items contributing to this increase being Salt (Rx. 289,868), Customs (Rx. 182,118), Land Revenue (Rx. 170,809), Provincial Rates (Rx. 141,840), and Excise (Rx. 103,280).

The greater part of the increase under the group Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint occurred under the head "Mint," and was derived from the unusually heavy silver coinage of the year.

The falling off under "Miscellaneous" is accounted for by a decrease of Rx. 365,302 under XXIV—Exchange, due partly to the rise in the rate of exchange in the year, and partly to the transactions which give rise to the receipts being smaller.

4. The improvement of Rx. 739,614 under Expenditure in India occurred mainly under the groups Direct Demands on Revenues (Rx. 225,085), Civil Departments (Rx. 167,757), Railway Revenue Account (Rx. 370,039), and Special Defence Works (Rx. 173,402).

These decreases were partially counterbalanced by an increase of Rx. 164,580 under Interest in connection with the partial conversion of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 into the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55. The variations under the other groups are unimportant.

5. The improvement of Rx. 559,073 in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts was produced by an increase of Rx. 627,815 in Revenue counter-balanced by an increase in Expenditure of Rx. 68,742.

6. The increase of £146,509 in sterling Revenue occurred chiefly under Interest (£104,194), due to larger temporary investments of cash balances at a

high rate of interest, and under Civil Departments (£31,526) owing to the sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum estate at Ealing.

7. Of the saving of £350,925 in sterling expenditure, £141,230 was under Special Defences, due to delay in the supply of stores for the Defences, and £179,975 under Army, due to delay in the supply of Magazine rifles.

8. The reduction of Rx. 2,076,756 in the charge for Exchange is due to a small extent to the saving in sterling expenditure, but mainly to the rise in the rate of exchange. The average rate of exchange of the year was 1s. 6.089d. against the Budget Estimate of 1s. 4.55d.

9. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure are noticed in detail in the following paragraphs :

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

10. *Land Revenue.*—The collections of the year exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 191,705. The Revenue was less than the Budget Estimate in Madras, the North-Western

		Credit under Land Revenue.		Portion due to Irrigation.	TOTAL.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1889-90	Accounts	23,981,399	689,766	24,671,165	
	Budget	23,874,400	688,100	24,562,500	
1890-91	Revised	23,914,600	720,900	24,635,500	
	Accounts	24,045,209	708,996	24,754,205	

Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, remissions and suspensions being necessitated by an unfavourable

season in most districts of Madras, by floods in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and by the ravages of locusts in some districts of the Punjab. In all other Provinces the Revenue was higher than the Budget Estimate, the more important increases occurring (1) in Burma in consequence of extended cultivation and the assessment of a larger area as surveys progress; better prices were also obtained for leases of fisheries in Lower Burma which fell in during the year; and (2) in Bombay in consequence of revision of settlements in some districts and advance collections in one district, and good floods and improved water-supply in Sindh leading to extended cultivation.

The collections of the past five official years (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) and those of the last five revenue years ending with 30th September are as follows :

				Year ending 31st March	Year ending 30th September.
				Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	...	...	...	23,653,200	23,402,400
1887-88	...	...	...	23,791,800	23,924,700
1888-89	...	...	...	23,687,400	23,961,700
1889-90	...	...	...	24,671,200	24,782,300
1890-91	...	...	...	24,754,200	24,890,900

11. *Opium.*—The revenue from both the Bengal and Malwa opium was much below the Budget Estimate

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	8,583,056
	Budget	...	8,203,300
1890-91	Revised	...	7,875,000
	Accounts	...	7,879,182

of the year and the actuals of the preceding year. The number of chests of Bengal opium sold

during the year was the same as in 1889-90, viz., 57,000, but the average price realised was Rs. 1,037 per chest against Rs. 1,136 obtained in 1889-90 and Rs. 1,060 assumed in the Budget. As regards Malwa opium, the weighments in the year were 28,828 chests against 29,042 chests in 1889-90, but the main cause of the large falling-off was the reduction in the rate of duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 a chest from the 5th July 1890.

				Number of chests produced.
1884-85	...	...	...	65,993
1885-86	...	...	...	64,925
1886-87	...	...	...	64,500
1887-88	...	...	...	57,500
1888-89	...	...	...	69,500
1889-90	...	...	...	38,305
1890-91	...	...	...	44,760

In Bengal there was again a failure of the opium crop, the outturn of the season having been 44,760 chests against 38,305 chests in 1889-90 and 69,500 chests in the previous year. The figures in the margin show the yield of the crop

for the last seven years.

12. *Salt*.—There was a considerable increase in the Salt Revenue of the year as compared both with the Budget Estimate and with the actuals of 1889-90. This increase is due partly to increased consumption of salt, but chiefly to unusually large cash receipts in Madras and Bombay, where, owing to the high price of Government Securities during the year, the purchasers availed themselves to a much smaller extent than usual of the permission to defer payment of duty on lodging security.

13. *Stamps and Excise*.—The Stamp Revenue, though slightly better than the Budget, shows a decline as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The falling-off occurs under "Court Fee Stamps." The Excise Revenue continues to increase.

			Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	...	...
	Budget	...	4,087,908	4,891,894
1890-91	Revised	...	4,034,900	4,844,500
	Accounts	...	4,096,100	4,923,700
		...	4,068,969	4,947,780

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	...
	Budget	...	3,410,955
1890-91	Revised	...	3,349,400
	Accounts	...	3,475,400
		...	3,491,240

14. *Provincial Rates*.—Here the improvement occurred principally in Madras.

15. *Customs: Import duties*.—The receipts, though slightly less than the Budget Estimate, exceeded the actuals of 1889-90 by Rx. 48,482. The excess occurred in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, there being a decrease in Burma caused by a smaller importation of kerosine oil.

Customs: Export duties.—A good rice harvest, combined with a large demand from Japan consequent on the failure of the rice crop in that country, caused the revenue in Burma to exceed the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1889-90 by Rx. 175,703 and Rx. 164,766 respectively. There were also larger exports of rice from Bengal.

16. *Assessed Taxes*.—The revenue continues to improve. The points that require special notice in regard to the collections of the year are—(1) there was an increase on account of larger payments of interest on the partial conversion of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans of 1878 and 1879 into the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55; (2) the tax levied on surplus profits of Railway Companies was smaller on account of a falling off in the earnings of Guaranteed Railways.

17. *Forest Revenue*.—The Revenue in Burma was exceptionally high in 1889-90 owing to an unusually favourable season for floating down timber, and this fact was taken into account in framing the Budget Estimate of 1890-91. The actual realisations proved higher than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 37,197. As regards the other provinces, (1) there was some increase in Madras due to the credit of revenue from tree rents under this head instead of under Land Revenue; (2) in the North-Western Provinces large demands for railway sleepers and scantlings and recoveries of previous year's outstandings resulted in an excess over the Estimate; (3) in the Punjab there was a decline in the receipts owing to slackness in the demands for timber and in the supply of fuel to the North-Western Railway; and (4) in Bombay the revenue was lower than anticipated under "Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency" owing chiefly to a reduction in the sales for want of sufficient means of transport and in the supply of fuel to the Southern Mahratta Railway.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	...
	Budget	...	1,595,274
1890-91	Revised	...	1,558,700
	Accounts	...	1,603,500
		...	1,617,396

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	...
	Budget	...	1,486,303
1890-91	Revised	...	1,414,400
	Accounts	...	1,451,200
		...	1,448,002

18. *Registration*.—The revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate in every Province except Burma, the increase being largest in Bengal and Madras.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	...
	Budget	...	353,792
1890-91	Revised	...	345,500
	Accounts	...	369,100
		...	365,449

19. *Tributes.*—The falling-off as compared with the Budget occurred in Burma and Bombay. In Burma it was due again to the non-realisation of the tributes from the Shan States. In Bombay a portion of the Kathiawar tribute remained outstanding, and a portion of the Baroda tribute was received in advance in 1889-90.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	777,707
	Budget	...	776,200
1890-91	Revised	...	762,200
	Accounts	...	760,421

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

20. *Refunds.*—The charges under this head are liable to fluctuations.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	240,975
	Budget	...	219,600
1890-91	Revised	...	232,900
	Accounts	...	235,663

21. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The actual payments were slightly less than the Budget Estimate. The payments of 1889-90 included some arrears, and thus exceeded those of 1890-91.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	1,544,448
	Budget	...	1,513,000
1890-91	Revised	...	1,517,200
	Accounts	...	1,510,092

22. *Land Revenue.*—The increase in the charges over the previous year occurred principally in Burma owing to more extended survey operations in the country and the payments of larger amounts of commission on the larger revenue collected in the year. Savings as compared with the Budget Estimate occurred in most provinces in the charges of District Administration and in Survey and Settlement charges. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess under allowances to district and village officers in the Punjab produced by revision of assessments and other causes.

23. *Opium.*—As already stated in paragraph 11, there was a partial failure of the opium crop in Bengal in 1890-91, though the failure was not so great as in the previous year. The variations among the charges of different years occur almost entirely in the payments to the cultivators which depend on the actual produce of the season.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	1,605,107
	Budget	...	2,304,800
1890-91	Revised	...	2,194,700
	Accounts	...	2,180,797

24. *Salt.*—The Budget Estimate for this head provided for the full sanctioned establishments in Madras, but these were not all entertained. This, combined with the fact that the Mine Superintendents employed in Northern India were of lower grades than provided for, caused some savings in the charges for Establishment and Contingencies. The estimate of charges for purchase and freight in Madras and Bombay also proved too high. The increase in the actuals of 1890-91 over the previous year is distributed over all the heads.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	412,766
	Budget	...	453,000
1890-91	Revised	...	437,700
	Accounts	...	429,013

25. *Stamps.*—The savings as compared with the Budget occurred mainly in the charges, including exchange, for stores supplied from England. The reduction below 1889-90 is due chiefly to the more favourable rate of exchange in 1890-91.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	134,373
	Budget	...	143,100
1890-91	Revised	...	132,000
	Accounts	...	130,019

26. *Excise.*—The expansion of departmental operations in Madras and an increase in the number of Excise Deputy Collectors in Bengal account for the increased charges in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year, while increased expenditure on rewards for information as to smuggling explains the small increase over the Budget Estimate.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	156,739
	Budget	...	172,600
1890-91	Revised	...	176,800
	Accounts	...	175,053

27. *Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.*—The

			Rx.	
1889-90	Accounts	...	...	411,014
	Budget	...	...	408,100
1890-91	Revised	...	...	413,600
	Accounts	...	...	414,669

differences from the Budget and the actuals of 1889-90 are not important, and do not require any special notice except that in Bengal the charges for collecting Provincial and Local rates were enhanced by the entertainment of an establishment for valuation and revaluation work, and by the payment of arrear contributions for pensions on behalf of employés of District Boards.

28. *Forest.*—The saving of Rx. 63,787 as compared with the Budget Estimate is distributed over most of the

			Rx.	
1889-90	Accounts	...	...	780,035
	Budget	...	...	847,900
1890-91	Revised	...	...	812,800
	Accounts	...	...	784,113

Provinces, the most important being Burma, Punjab, and Bombay. The following table compares the Forest Revenue and Expenditure of the last five years and shows the progress of the Department:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886-87	1,103,970	719,765	384,205
1887-88	1,124,125	719,794	404,331
1888-89	1,349,047	792,000	557,047
1889-90	1,486,303	780,035	706,268
1890-91	1,448,002	784,113	663,889

The net revenue was exceptionally high in Burma in 1889-90.

INTEREST.

29. *Revenue.*—The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by

			Rx.	
1889-90	Accounts	...	...	873,201
	Budget	...	...	789,900
1890-91	Revised	...	...	925,800
	Accounts	...	...	931,050

Rx. 57,849 and the Budget Estimate of the year by Rx. 141,150. Of these excesses, £30,561 and £104,194 respectively were obtained in England. The improvement in England is due to the temporary investment of cash balances at unusually high rates of interest. The balances available for investment were also exceptionally large, as the loan required for the purchase of the South Indian Railway had been raised early in the year in consequence of the favourable state of the money market. In India the receipts are increasing as compared with previous years because of the large advances made in recent years to the Bombay and Calcutta Port Trusts, and because of the growth of advances under the Provincial and Local Loan scheme. The Budget Estimate was exceeded in consequence of larger receipts from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for interest on overdrawn capital and of a special recovery from the Ramnad Zemindari in Madras. The receipts of the year also included interest on advances to a Presidency Bank not anticipated in the Budget.

30. *Expenditure: Interest on Debt.*—The charges in India exceeded the

	Charged to ordinary debt.	Charged to Railway and Irrigation.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
INDIA.			
1889-90	Accounts ... 324,624	3,825,151	4,149,775
	Budget ... 241,400	3,974,200	4,215,600
1890-91	Revised ... 381,700	3,962,500	4,344,200
	Accounts ... 410,089	3,957,956	4,368,045
ENGLAND.			
1889-90	Accounts ... 2,402,302	914,022	3,316,324
	Budget ... 2,482,300	988,400	3,470,700
1890-91	Revised ... 2,512,800	988,300	3,501,100
	Accounts ... 2,512,812	988,187	3,500,999
EXCHANGE.			
1889-90	Accounts ... 1,078,031	410,166	1,488,197
	Budget ... 1,117,000	444,800	1,561,800
1890-91	Revised ... 810,700	321,200	1,137,900
	Accounts ... 821,063	322,891	1,143,954

Rx 2,000,000. In England a sterling loan of £5,400,000 was raised in the

year, but no provision for the discount on this, amounting to £40,519, was made in the Estimate. On the other hand, £10,000 provided for interest on Temporary Loans was not required, and there was a net excess of £30,512 over the Estimate in the payments of the year charged to ordinary debt. As regards the comparison with 1889-90, the increase in 1890-91 was due chiefly to the interest on the new loan just mentioned.

31. *Interest on other obligations.*—The charges of the year were slightly less than the Budget Estimate, but exceeded those of 1889-90 owing partly to arrears of payments for the King of Oudh's charities having been left over from that year, and partly to increased payments of interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	Rx.	436,006
	{ Budget	...	...	...	455,600
1890-91	{ Revised	...	...	...	453,500
	{ Accounts	...	...	...	451,340

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

REVENUE.

32. *Post Office.*—The Revenue under this head is steadily increasing with the expansion of the Department. The increase as compared with 1889-90 is Rx. 101,256, but the actual increase, if allowance be made for the effect on the Revenue of 1889-90 of the change of system referred to in paragraph 30 of Resolution No. 1977, dated 12th May 1891, was Rx. 60,256 only. This increase was obtained notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of letter postage to the United Kingdom from 1st January 1891. The improvement over the estimate is due chiefly to the non-payment during the year of the amount due on account of open and transit mails and the amounts due to certain Colonial Governments, and to a reduction in the payments in India to the London Post Office under the revised arrangements. These payments are adjusted by deduction from Revenue.

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	Rx.	766,865
	{ Budget	...	...	...	793,200
1890-91	{ Revised	...	...	...	781,700
	{ Accounts	...	...	...	781,034

the Budget Estimate was not realised.

33. *Telegraph.*—The receipts show a comparatively small increase over 1889-90. The rate of increase being below the normal in 1890-91,

34. *Mint.*—Owing to the speculation connected with the temporary rise in the rate of exchange, the imports of silver were exceptionally heavy in 1890-91, and the greater part of the silver imported was tendered at the Mints for coinage. This resulted in a large excess in the receipts from seignorage duty as compared with the Estimate and the actuals of 1889-90.

EXPENDITURE.

35. *Post Office.*—Here the saving compared with the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly in the charges in England. While there was an increase in the payments in England to the London Post Office, there was a larger decrease in the payments for stores, and the exchange on sterling charges was reduced by the temporary rise in the rate of exchange.

36. *Telegraph.*—The increase over the actuals of 1889-90 is due to the extended operations of the Department and to the construction of new departmental lines. The charges were overestimated, but considerable savings were also due to the higher rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling payments.

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	Rx.	731,355
	{ Budget	...	...	...	800,500
1890-91	{ Revised	...	...	...	781,500
	{ Accounts	...	...	...	763,980

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	Rx.	120,530
	{ Budget	...	...	...	108,200
1890-91	{ Revised	...	...	...	126,400
	{ Accounts	...	...	...	121,838

37. *Mint.*—The large silver coinage of the year involved an increase in expenditure.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

REVENUE.

38. The increase as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1889-90 occurred chiefly under Marine and Medical. The Marine receipts in India were enhanced by a larger outturn of work at the dock-yards for other departments and private persons, and also by larger supplies made to Her Majesty's vessels on the Indian Station. The increase under Medical is due to the sale during the year of the Royal Lunatic Asylum estate at Ealing, which realised £31,000.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	1,556,372
	Budget	...	1,521,500
1890-91	Revised	...	1,607,600
	Accounts	...	1,612,069

EXPENDITURE

39. *Administration.*—The Indian Expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate, and only slightly higher than the actuals of the preceding year. The sterling payments of the year on the contrary increased, but the excess was more than counterbalanced by the savings due to the more favourable rate of exchange.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	1,759,193
	Budget	...	1,769,400
1890-91	Revised	...	1,741,300
	Accounts	...	1,740,465

40. *Law and Justice: Courts of Law.*—The increase in expenditure as compared with the previous year is due chiefly to increase in litigation necessitating larger judicial establishments.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	2,716,275
	Budget	...	2,759,900
1890-91	Revised	...	2,752,200
	Accounts	...	2,759,432

41. *Law and Justice: Jails.*—The cost of Jail manufactures exceeded, while Jail charges proper fell short of, both the actuals of 1889-90 and the Budget Estimate.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	857,691
	Budget	...	887,900
1890-91	Revised	...	881,500
	Accounts	...	866,459

42. *Police.*—The Police charges in Burma were lower than those in 1889-90 by Rx. 136,992, and fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 147,113. The reduction was caused chiefly by the transfer of three battalions of Military Police to the Army to take the place of three regiments disbanded, by the Police Force being below the sanctioned strength in consequence of a difficulty in obtaining recruits, and by the disbandment of the Punitive police in some districts. The above reductions in Burma were, however, largely counterbalanced by increased charges in Assam and Bengal connected with the administration of the Northern and Southern Lushai Hill Districts.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	3,887,564
	Budget	...	3,949,200
1890-91	Revised	...	3,825,000
	Accounts	...	3,859,683

43. *Marine.*—The decrease in the expenditure in India compared with the actuals of 1889-90 is accounted for by the special payment in that year of Rx. 98,900 for the purchase of two steamers. The saving compared with the Budget Estimate was due to the non-arrival of some of the defence vessels for which additional establishments had been provided, and to the postponement of certain special items of expenditure. The increase in the sterling payments was caused by larger indents for stores.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	503,075	106,844	47,946
	Budget	462,900	107,800	48,500
1890-91	Revised	425,500	116,900	38,000
	Accounts	405,696	115,742	37,819

44. *Education, Ecclesiastical, and Medical.*—The expenditure under Education and Medical tends to increase from year to year with the progress of the country. The full increase anticipated in the Budget Estimate of 1890-91 was not incurred under either head. The variations in the Ecclesiastical expenditure are unimportant.

		Education. Rx.	Ecclesiastical. Rx.	Medical. Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	1,316,285	161,068	785,243
	Budget	1,395,800	167,200	810,300
1890-91	Revised	1,362,300	166,200	825,500
	Accounts	1,371,735	165,005	806,937

45. *Political*.—The increase in the charges is due to expenditure on the newly sanctioned Zhob Levy Corps, to an increase in the payments of the Amir of Afghanistan's subsidy which is drawn irregularly and not on the due dates, and to special expenditure in Upper Burma.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	655,254
	Budget	...	731,100
1890-91	Revised	...	805,100
	Accounts	...	770,541

46. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The larger expenditure in the year was caused by the commencement of census operations during the year. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an excess in Survey Expenditure, chiefly for additional Surveys in Burma, but a larger saving in census and other charges.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	438,957
	Budget	...	506,800
1890-91	Revised	...	480,700
	Accounts	...	485,747

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS.

47. *Superannuation Receipts*.—As stated in previous years, the subscriptions to the Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds are declining with the retirement of old subscribers. In 1890-91 the Budget Estimate did not allow sufficiently for this decline, but the falling off in those subscriptions was counterbalanced by larger recoveries of contribution for the pensions of officers lent to Berar and by arrear contributions realised from employes of District Boards in Bengal.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	223,428	104,363	46,833
	Budget	219,800	98,700	44,400
1890-91	Revised	227,600	101,103	32,900
	Accounts	222,373	101,888	33,292

48. *Stationery and Printing*.—The increase in these receipts is due mainly to the adjustment of the value of census forms and of printing work done for the Census Department.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	70,510
	Budget	...	72,400
1890-91	Revised	...	66,500
	Accounts	...	92,472

49. *Exchange*.—The very large reduction under this head is due mainly to rise in the rate of exchange during the year. As the Government remits funds to the Railway Companies from England at the fixed rates named in the contracts, which are in every case higher than the rates now prevailing, an improvement in the price of the rupee necessarily reduces the gain that would otherwise have been made. Part of the decrease is also due to smaller capital transactions with some of the Railway Companies.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	386,744
	Budget	...	443,500
1890-91	Revised	...	130,000
	Accounts	...	78,198

50. *Miscellaneous*.—The actuals of 1889-90 included a fine from a Karen Chief and a special recovery from the Bombay Port Commissioners of a portion of their non-interest-bearing debt. In 1890-91 there were some special receipts of smaller amounts in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, which were not anticipated.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	432,531
	Budget	...	303,800
1890-91	Revised	...	302,100
	Accounts	...	398,904

EXPENDITURE.

51. *Territorial and Political Pensions*.—The payments are gradually diminishing with the deaths of pensioners and the grant of commutations in some provinces.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	535,582
	Budget	...	529,200
1890-91	Revised	...	573,300
	Accounts	...	527,569

52. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances*.—The decrease in the expenditure in England is due chiefly to the market rate of exchange having been for a part of the year higher than the official rate. This difference in the rate led many officers to draw their leave allowances in India instead of in England. The payments in India are adjusted as charges of the department to which the officers belong.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	297,475
	Budget	...	316,300
1890-91	Revised	...	234,900
	Accounts	...	232,747

53. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—As mentioned in previous

		India. Rx.	England £	Exchange. Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	785,599	1,625,376	729,386
	Budget	799,100	1,645,000	740,300
1890-91	Revised	818,500	1,685,400	547,800
	Accounts	825,985	1,677,448	548,108

of exchange of 1s. 9d. under recent orders.

54. Stationery and Printing.—The increase in expenditure compared with

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	558,730
	Budget	...	608,600
1890-91	Revised	...	576,000
	Accounts	...	592,436

The Budget Estimate was too high in some provinces.

55. Miscellaneous.—The charges are liable to heavy fluctuations. The

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	282,135
	Budget	...	306,900
1890-91	Revised	...	282,900
	Accounts	...	274,223

required for expenditure chargeable to this head.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

56. The total Famine Insurance grant was retained at the same amount

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	600,000
	Budget	...	600,000
1890-91	Revised	...	600,000
	Accounts	...	600,000

ways. In 1890-91 those charges amounted to Rx. 482,350 against Rx. 462,009 in the preceding year.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE.

57. The Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railway having been transferred to a

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	4,974
	Budget	...	4,800
1890-91	Revised	...	9,100
	Accounts	...	-4,812

Company, a sum of Rx. 36,319 was realised from the Company on account of the cost of five miles of railway constructed by Government, and of the value of stores belonging to the Railway; but, on the other hand, Rx. 28,612 was spent on the construction of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

RAILWAYS.

58. Net Earnings.—The net earnings of Railways during the year exceeded

			Rx.
1885-86	...	...	8,781,992
1886-87	...	...	9,257,870
1887-88	...	...	8,939,173
1888-89	...	...	9,461,440
1889-90	...	...	9,741,162
	Budget	...	10,055,400
1890-91	Revised	...	10,145,500
	Accounts	...	10,464,038

the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 722,876 and Rx. 408,638 respectively. The improvement was distributed almost equally between the Guaranteed and State lines, but was partly nominal in the case of State Railways, as the net receipts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from 1st July 1890 to the end of the year were included in the accounts, and were not paid to the Company till the following year. Part of the increase over the preceding year was due to additions to the open mileage of some of the Railways. There was a decrease in the gross receipts as compared with the Budget on the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, and Indian Midland Railways owing to a falling off in traffic, but corresponding reductions took place under working expenses, and the net receipts on the whole were not diminished. The improvement in the net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways as compared with 1889-90 occurred chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway owing to heavy goods traffic and an increase in the third class passenger traffic. The Madras and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways also shewed satisfactory improvement over both the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate.

			India and England. Rx.	Exchange. Rx.
1885-86	...	...	7,298,738	1,594,886
1886-87	...	...	7,718,799	1,987,264
1887-88	...	...	7,983,151	2,268,877
1888-89	...	...	8,351,697	2,629,890
1889-90	...	...	8,385,403	2,517,221
1890-91	Budget	...	8,616,800	2,572,800
	Revised	...	8,590,300	1,853,200
	Accounts	...	8,586,321	1,863,201

59. *Interest and Annuities.*—The charges under this head increase with the extension of railways. But the increase in 1890-91 was more than counterbalanced by the smaller charge on account of Exchange due to the temporary rise in the rate.

60. *Other Expenditure.*—The total expenditure does not differ much from that of the previous year or from the Budget Estimate, but there are some variations in the details. The payments of surplus profits were higher

than in the preceding year owing to better traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but they were taken at too high a figure in the Budget. On the other hand, the Miscellaneous Railway expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate owing to certain new surveys undertaken during the year.

IRRIGATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	405,026
1890-91	Budget	...	445,100
	Revised	...	524,000
	Accounts	...	526,270

61. *Net Earnings, excluding Land Revenue.*—The increase occurred mainly in the Punjab owing to extension of irrigation in the Province.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	1,060,683
1890-91	Budget	...	1,083,200
	Revised	...	1,082,000
	Accounts	...	1,081,439

62. *Interest.*—The interest charges increase with the progress in construction of Irrigation Works.

MINOR WORKS.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	168,728
1890-91	Budget	...	173,000
	Revised	...	178,800
	Accounts	...	178,899

63. *Receipts.*—The variations are unimportant.

64. *Expenditure.*—The increase as compared with 1889-90 occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras owing to larger capital outlay in the former province on the remodelling of the Hidgelee Tidal Canal, and in Madras to larger funds having been made available for expenditure on Provincial and Local Works. The saving compared with the Budget Estimate occurred mainly in Bengal, Bombay, and Baluchistan.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

65. *Revenue.*—The improvement compared with the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to increased receipts from Military Buildings and to the sale of the Custom House at Calcutta to the East Indian Railway for Rx. 31,700. The receipts from tolls on roads and ferries were also underestimated in some provinces.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	650,398
1890-91	Budget	...	589,400
	Revised	...	637,700
	Accounts	...	649,289

66. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was only slightly in excess of the Budget Estimate, but exceeded the actuals of 1889-90 by Rx. 318,718. This excess occurred chiefly in the Provincial and Local Section of the Accounts, and was due to (1) larger outlay in Burma for new public offices at Rangoon and a Central Jail at Insein; (2) larger expenditure in Assam, North-Western Provinces, and Madras on buildings and communications; (3) heavy outlay in Bengal on certain Telegraph and Railway buildings, on the Port and Shipping offices at Calcutta, and the Salt golahs at Sulkea; and (4) increased outlay in Bombay on the Jails at Bombay and Ahmedabad and other civil works. In the Imperial Section there was some increase under India on account of

extensive repairs to buildings in Quetta damaged by the abnormal winter rain-fall and of relief works in Ajmere; in Bengal Rx. 43,000 was spent on the construction of the Imperial Secretariat buildings, Calcutta, and there was heavy outlay in Bombay on Postal and Paper Currency buildings and on works on the Somali Coast.

ARMY.

REVENUE.

67. The decrease in the Revenue as compared both with the actuals of 1889-90 and the Budget Estimate occurred chiefly in Commissariat receipts owing to the discontinuance of the employment of State agency for the supply of malt liquor to the British troops in Madras and Bombay.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	944,707
	Budget	...	982,600
1890-91	Revised	...	857,000
	Accounts	...	785,635

EXPENDITURE.

68. *India.*—The Expenditure was lower than in 1889-90 by Rx. 144,967. Of this decrease, Rx. 105,000 occurred in special charges and the balance under ordinary charges. As regards special expeditions, the extra charges for Upper Burma and the Chin-Lushai Expedition were lower than the previous year by Rx. 85,500 and Rx. 54,400 respectively, while the expenditure on other minor operations was higher by Rx. 34,900. The ordinary charges included in 1889-90 Rx. 209,700 for mobilisation purposes shown under a separate head: the similar charges in 1890-91 were distributed over the ordinary heads, and were smaller; but there were increases aggregating Rx. 269,200, due to (1) to the Native Army having been more nearly up to the sanctioned strength, (2) to large purchases of ordnance stores, (3) to manufacture of clothing in advance for the following years, and (4) to a change in the system of paying military pensioners. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by smaller payments to British troops on account of the higher rate of exchange.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	14,944,095
	Budget	...	14,806,000
1890-91	Revised	...	14,816,000
	Accounts	...	14,799,128

69. *England.*—In England the excess in the sterling payments over the actuals of 1889-90 occurred chiefly in the payments for Magazine rifles and retired pay of British officers, counterbalanced to some extent by smaller payments to the War Office on account of Home charges of British Forces serving in India. As compared with the Budget, there was a lapse of £210,470 in the grant for stores, the actual payments on account of Magazine rifles having been much less than the amount entered in the estimate. On the other hand, there was payment not provided for in the Estimate of £70,000 to the War Office on account of arrears of Deferred Pay for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

			Sterling.	Exchange.
			£	Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	3,957,703	1,776,016
	Budget	...	4,620,100	2,079,000
1890-91	Revised	...	4,589,800	1,491,700
	Accounts	...	4,440,125	1,450,815

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

70. The decrease as compared with 1889-90 and with the Budget Estimate was due partly to the rise in the rate of exchange, partly to delay in the supply of the stores ordered from England, and partly to the progress of work in India having been retarded pending settlement and revision of details.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	689,481
	Budget	...	892,300
1890-91	Revised	...	523,300
	Accounts	...	491,837

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

71. *Railways.*—The large lapse on the Budget grant was due to some extent to the rise in the rate of exchange resulting in smaller payments for English Stores, but chiefly to the progress in construction having been less rapid than was hoped.

			Rx.
1889-90	Accounts	...	2,794,458
	Budget	...	3,200,000
1890-91	Revised	...	2,985,000
	Accounts	...	2,881,783

72. *Irrigation.*—The increase over 1889-90 is attributable to the vigorous prosecution of works in connection with the Chenab Canal and Periyar Project. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is due to the postponement of the Cawnpore Branch extension of the Lower Ganges Canal and to over-estimates of the requirements for the Orissa Canals and the Periyar Project.

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	Rx.
	Budget	...	...	378,932
1890-91	Revised	...	...	550,000
	Accounts	...	...	504,400
		...	...	483,849

73. *Capital charge involved in the redemption of liabilities.*—The charge is made up of £3,197,557 paid on the purchase of the South Indian Railway and £1,495,000 being the amount of debentures and debenture stock issued by the Company, the liability for which was transferred from the Company to the Government on the purchase of the undertaking. There were no transactions under this head in 1889-90.

1889-90	Accounts	...	...	£.
	Budget	...	...	...
1890-91	Revised	...	...	4,695,000
	Accounts	...	...	4,692,600
		...	...	4,692,557

ORDERED, that the Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th May, 1892.

No. 2066.—Mr. A. Vasudeo Moodaliar, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Superintendent and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th May 1892.

The 20th May, 1892.

No. 2153.—Mr. J. Bridgnell, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as a supernumerary Chief Superintendent, and is placed in charge of the Forest Branch of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office, with effect from the 16th May 1892.

No. 2154.—Mr. W. Bedford, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date in May 1892 as he may be permitted to proceed on leave.

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during Mr. Bedford's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th May, 1892.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 479.—Captain H. C. Wylly, Derbyshire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major E. S. Browne, V.C., South Wales Borderers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 8th May 1892.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 480.—Colonel G. Swinley, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class on the Madras Establishment. Dated 16th April 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 481.—In G. G. O. No. 455 of 1892, for "Lieutenant C. M. Cockraft" read "Lieutenant C. M. Cockcraft."

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 482.—Major-General T. Graham, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, commanding a district of the second class on the Madras Establishment, is transferred from the 1st May 1892 to a similar command on the Bengal Establishment, *vice* Major-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the command of a district of the first class.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 483.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 266 of 1892, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Bruce Gordon Seton,—23rd April 1892.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 484.—Lieutenant P. G. Shewell, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th July 1891.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 485.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:

Captain J. H. V. Crowe, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 26th April 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 486.—Lieutenant Charles Walter Tribe, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd October 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 487.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891:

Colonel C. R. Pennington, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, (m. c.) for five months.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. K. Holmes, M.D., Superintendent of Jails, Lucknow, officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.) for eight months, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 489.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant H. L. Fleming, Indian Staff Corps, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—6th year commenced 10th November 1891.

No. 490.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, for five months. Pension service—22nd year commenced 4th January 1892.

Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for five months. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th February 1892.

No. 491.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel R. T. M. Lang, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months.

First grade Assistant Apothecary J. T. Weston, Civil Surgeon, Mergui, Burma, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 492.—In G. G. O. No. 350 of 1892, for "Sub-Conductor W. Davis" read "Conductor W. Davis."

No. 493.—Colonel H. W. J. Senior, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command on the 28th May 1892, under article 738 (a), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I. Pension service—34th year commenced 10th May 1892.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 494.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd April, 1892, pages 2351, 2352, and 2353.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 22nd April, 1892.

* * * * *

Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Young, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 7th December 1891.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed a Military Attaché, *vice* Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 1st April 1892.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

General John Irvine Murray, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 31st March 1892.

Lieutenant-General Sir Allen Bayard Johnson, K.C.B., to be General. Dated 31st March 1892.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 31st March 1892:

Thomas Gillilan.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Henry Rawlins Drew.

Charles Hayes Abdy.

John Thomas Francis.

Augustus Fraser Baird.

Alfred Butler Little.

John Louis Nation, C.B.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel George William Cox, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 3rd April 1892.

INDIA OFFICE,
22nd April, 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and of admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Benjamin Chamney Graves. Dated 30th January 1892.

Major William Alexander Wetherall. Dated 30th January 1892.

Major Edward Henry Bingham. Dated 13th February 1892.

Major James Butler. Dated 20th February 1892.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne. Dated 3rd February 1892.

Captain Robert Fulton. Dated 17th February 1892.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Mann Ransom. Dated 1st February 1892.

Lieutenant William Stratford Mardall. Dated 1st February 1892.

Lieutenant Charles Vere Ferrers Townshend. Dated 1st February 1892.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Mears, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment. Dated 3rd May 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Frank Barton Hill, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 6th June 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Edward Ricketts, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 17th June 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Godfrey Lambert Carter, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 5th October 1890.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade.

Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, George Alexander Hottinger. Dated 5th October 1891.

To be Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenants.

Apothecary, first grade, George Henry Campbell. Dated 19th August 1891.

Apothecary, first grade, William Henry Lewty. Dated 5th October 1891.

* * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edward Gowan, Bengal Infantry. Dated 6th February 1892.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Julius John Wood, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 15th February 1892.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of promotion to the rank of Major of the undermentioned Captains is 23rd September 1891, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November 1891:

F. C. Maisey.

A. Daniell.

Brevet-Major C. Hogge.

G. Wingate.

J. W. Hogge.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No 495.—Sub-Conductor Charles Wiltshire to be Conductor and Sergeant David Griffiths to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 6th February 1892, *vice* Conductor Thomas David, deceased.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 496.—First grade Senior Apothecary (supernumerary) Henry Charles Hodgkins (ranking as Honorary Captain) is absorbed in this grade;

First grade Apothecary Henry Johnson to be second grade Senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Apothecary (supernumerary) Joseph Prentie is absorbed in this grade;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Harry George Charles Mills to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 7th January 1892, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary J. M. Courtney, retired.

No. 497.—First grade Assistant Apothecary Augustus De Silva to be second grade Apothecary and Sub-Assistant Apothecary Edward Gerald Alfred Prins to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 23rd January 1892, *vice* first grade Apothecary L. De Cruze, deceased.

No. 498.—Second grade Senior Apothecary (supernumerary) Robert Johnson (ranking as Honorary Lieutenant) to be first grade Senior Apothecary (supernumerary);

First grade Senior Apothecary (supernumerary) Charles Cordell (ranking as Honorary Captain) is absorbed in this grade.

First grade Apothecary Richard Michael Blaker to be second grade Senior Apothecary, and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First grade Assistant Apothecary Roger Thompson Darwin to be second grade Apothecary;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Christopher George Thompson to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 8th March 1892, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary D. J. Tresham, retired.

No. 499.—First grade Assistant Apothecary John Nazareth to be second grade Apothecary and Sub-Assistant Apothecary William St. Michael Hefferman to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 22nd March 1892, *vice* first grade Apothecary W. Lowman, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 500.—The following promotions are made to complete the establishment consequent on its augmentation :

To be second grade Apothecaries.

Dated 1st April 1892.

First grade Assistant Apothecaries John Dolby, Mark Windross, George Samuel O'Neal, and Joseph Crabbe.

To be second grade Assistant Apothecary.

Charles Edward Huz Cornelius.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 501.—6th Bengal Cavalry—

Ressaidar and Woodie-Major Rachpál Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Shiu-din Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Malik, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1892.

Jemadar Mumtáz Husain Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Rám Saháe to be Jemadar, *vice* Turáb Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Ganga Rám to be Ressaidar and Woodie-Major and Dafadar Kidarnáth to be Jemadar, *vice* Kán Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—
with effect from the 1st April 1892.

No. 502.—6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry—

Havildar Gagan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahwar Rám, transferred to the Mauritius Artillery, with effect from the 5th April 1892.

No. 503.—25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Mihr Singh to be Subadar and Color Havildar Magar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raja Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th May 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 504.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Cullen, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Nursing-pore, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st June 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 505.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation (as a Volunteer Engineer Company) of the Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps with the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 506.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—

Mr. George Colville Arden Kentish to be Captain, *vice* Grant, resigned.

Messrs. Charles Beatson and Arthur Craven to be Captain and Lieutenant respectively to complete the establishment.

No. 507.—Assam Valley Mounted Rifles—

Mr. Samuel McKee Barry to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 508.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. Lawrence Christie to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dunlop, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 509.—2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain Robert Young Remfry (1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Major to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 510.—Calcutta Naval Volunteers—
Paymaster S. Reed resigns his commission.

No. 511.—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Stanbrough resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May, 1892.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 14th and the 20th May 1892:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Bengal Lancers	Major M. K. Martin	12th May 1892	Allahabad.		
Royal Artillery (No. 2 Mountain Battery).	Lieutenant C. E. O'Leary	3rd May 1892	Srinagar.		
7th Dragoon Guards	2nd Lieutenant C. W. Dugan.	3rd May 1892	Muttra.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1892.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gracey, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 181.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 180, dated 16th May 1890, Colonel C. E. Shepherd, I.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gracey, R.E., on leave, or until further orders.

No. 182.—Mr. F. Sills, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1892.

The 18th May, 1892.

No. 184.—Mr. F. L. Brown, Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, temporary rank, and Deputy Accountant General for inspection duty, is temporarily attached on special duty to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The 19th May, 1892.

No. 185.—Mr. A. Wilson, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner

of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, retired from the service of Government under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, on the afternoon of the 10th May 1892.

No. 186.—Under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Jherria Branch Extension of the East Indian Railway.

No. 187.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 148, dated the 21st April 1892, for "3rd February 1892" read "10th February 1892."

No. 188.—Mr. J. M. Vacha, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to proceed to England for a two years' course of practical training in Engineering under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 116-G, dated the 16th January 1888.

The 20th May, 1892.

No. 189.—Mr. J. W. Hartley, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, twelve months' furlough, with effect from the 19th May 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 190.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeant, R.E., Officiating Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is confirmed in these appointments, with effect from the 23rd May 1892.

No. 191.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	24th March 1892.
Oliver, E. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	6th April 1892.
Alexander, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	18th April 1892.
Nightingale, W. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	18th April 1892.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I.S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	19th April 1892.
List, G. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	19th April 1892.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	19th April 1892.
Cordner, R. A.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	19th April 1892.
Johnstone, F. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	26th April 1892.
Wright, J. W.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	26th April 1892.
Gracey, Lieutenant-Colonel T., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	26th April 1892.
Pulford, Lieutenant-Colonel R. R., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	26th April 1892.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	30th April 1892.
Cordner, R. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	30th April 1892.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 18th May, 1892.

No. 183.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. M. Robinson, Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th May 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May, 1892.

No. 22-S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT of Jammu and Kashmir.

To be Knights Commanders.

THE HON'BLE SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

THE HON'BLE MR. HENRY EDWARD STOKES, C.S.I., C.S., Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAHARAJA BIR SHAMSHER JANG, RANA BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Nepal.

MAHARAJA MANA VIKRAMA, BAHADUR, Zamorin of Calicut.

To be Companions.

SIR EDWARD CHARLES BUCK, K.T., C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE HON'BLE MR. HENRY JOHN STEDMAN COTTON, C.S., Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ROCHE RICE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

COLONEL FREDERICK JERVIS HOME, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

MAJOR HENRY ST. PATRICK MAXWELL, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, and Political Agent and Superintendent of the Manipur State.

SURGEON-MAJOR GEORGE SCOTT ROBERTSON, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order
of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May, 1892.

No. 21-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

SIR JAMES BROADWOOD LYALL, K.C.S.I., C.S., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

MAHARAJA MIRZA SIR PUSAPATI ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZ, MANI SULTAN BAHADUR GARU, K.C.I.E., Zamindar of Vizianagram.

To be Knights Commanders.

MR. CHARLES PONTIFEX, late Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

MR. HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, Member of Parliament.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MUTHUSWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E., Puisne Judge, Madras High Court.

THE HON'BLE MR. GRIFFETH HUMPHREY PUGH EVANS, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. EDWARD CHARLES KAYLL OLLIVANT, C.I.E., C.S., Political Agent, Kathiawar.

To be Companions.

MR. WILLIAM TURNER THISELTON-DYER, C.M.G., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN WALTER OTTLEY, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

MR. FREDERICK EWART ROBERTSON, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.

MR. ROMESH CHANDRA DUTT, C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

MR. ARTHUR JOHN HUGHES, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN BIRD CLERKE, B.A., M. Inst. C.E.

MR. LOUDOUN FRANCIS MACLEAN, Executive Engineer, Khanki-Chenab Canal, Punjab.

LIEUTENANT HUGH DALY, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

MR. JAMES GEORGE SCOTT, Officiating Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

MR. GEORGE PRINGLE ROSE, M. Inst. C.E., Officiating Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

RAI BAHADUR JAI PRAKASH LAL, Diwan of the Maharaja of Dumraon.

KHAN BAHADUR KADIRDAD KHAN, GUL KHAN, Deputy Collector, Sindh.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1892.

No. 2095-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rao Bahadur Lalji Purshotamrai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Professor Mirza Hairat, Justice of the Peace, Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 2097-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Pundit Krishna Nath Nyáyapanchánana of Paroasthali, in the District of Nadia in the Bengal Presidency.

Pundit Durga Prasad of Jeypore, in Rajputana.

No. 2098-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Abdul Jubbar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Abdul Rahman, Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga in Mysore.

Maulvi Zain-ul-Abdin, a retired Subordinate Judge of the North-Western Provinces.

Mir Wazir Ali, Honorary Magistrate of Lucknow.

Dadabhai Hormusjee Dubash, Abkari Contractor of Bombay.

Saiyid Muhammad Latif, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Amir Shah, Clinical Clerk and Lecturer on Chemistry in the Lahore Veterinary College in the Punjab.

Ahmed Yar Khan, Inspector of the Quetta-Pishin District Police.

Ahmad Ali Khan, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

No. 2099-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Lanka Krishna Aiyangar, late Chairman of the Municipal Council of Srirangam in the Madras Presidency.

Rama Rao Rananavarey, Regimentdar, Imperial Service Troops in Mysore.

Arcot Muniswami Mudaliyar, retired Inspector of Police in the Madras Presidency.

Pundit Bishen Lal, Vakil of the Bhurtpore State in Rajputana.

No. 2100-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Radhika Prosad Mukarji, late District Engineer of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

- Bukhtawar Singh, Vakil of the Meywar State, in Rajputana.
- Rai Sheo Sahai Mal, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Punjab.
- Babu Gopal Chandra Mukarji, Chairman of the, Kassipur-Chitpur Municipality in the Bengal Presidency.
- Vishnu Pant Keshao Kunte, Superintendent of the Dewas State, Senior Branch, in Central India.
- Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Hooghly in the Bengal Presidency.
- Pertab Chand, Banker and Landowner of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces.
- Babu Ram Krishna Tarkalankar, late Sarishtadar of the Hooghly Collectorate in the Bengal Presidency.
- Mian Narain Singh, late Inspector of Police in the Punjab.
- Babu Protul Chunder Chatterji, Fellow of the Punjab University in Lahore.
- Cheppadira Thimmiah, Subadar of the Yedenalknad Taluk in Coorg.
- Babu Khetter Chunder Auditto, First Class Clerk in the Military Accounts Department.
- Nihal Chand, Senior Hospital Assistant in the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
- Babu Bishun Chandra Datta, Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal.
- Babu Poran Chunder Bose, Honorary Magistrate of the Maniktala Municipal Bench in the 24-Parganas.

No. 2101-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sardar Jowalla Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Jharauli, in the District of Umballa in the Punjab.

Sardar Narindar Singh, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lahore in the Punjab.

No. 2102-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Hassan Khan, Bhatti, of Pindi Bhattian, in the District of Gujranwalla in the Punjab.

Taharat Hossain, Senior Hospital Assistant, Bhopal Battalion.

No. 2103-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Vijayapurapu Ananta Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Municipal Council of Bimkipatam in the Madras Presidency.

Balaji Hari Kher, lately employed in the Office of Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Bombay.

Tiruvalaor Narayanasawmy Pillay, First Class Clerk in the Office of the Commissary-General of Madras.

No. 2104-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Chaudri Nanak Chand of Badli, Honorary Magistrate of Jhajjar, in the District of Rohtak, in the Punjab.

Lalla Muthra Dass, Sub-Engineer in the Military Works Department.

No. 2105-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Ajmere-Merwara, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

No. 949-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Kin, Myoök, 2nd grade, Thayetmyo, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salvè Ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 950-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Lin, Myoök, 4th grade, Lamaing township, Mandalay District.

Maung On Gaing, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Prome District.

Maung Po Ni, Inspector of Police, 2nd grade, Rangoon.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May, 1892.

No. 512.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The HON'BLE MAJOR J. H. SPRING BRANSON, Commandant, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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- PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.
- PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.
- PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—
Nothing for Publication.
- PART V.**—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—
Nothing for Publication.
- PART VI.**—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—
Nothing for Publication.
- SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1892.

No. 1309-P.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed during the week ending 21st May 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:

No. 122 of 1892.—Albert Priestley, of the firm of Priestley & Co., Sculptors, Cawnpore, and Alfred Butterworth, Mill Manager, Cawnpore, for improvements in match-making.

No. 123 of 1892.—Joseph Boykin Underwood, of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, in the State of North Carolina, in the United States of America, Gentleman, for cigarette-making machines.

No. 124 of 1892.—Frederick William Gwyther, Carriage Foreman, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Northern Section, Saidpore, for an improved close coupling to suit ordinary metre gauge buffers.

No. 125 of 1892.—William Carew, Retired Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, for an improved combined machine for capping, uncapping, loading, and crimping any two sizes of B. L. cartridges, *viz.*, 12 and 24, 12 and 16, 16 and 24.

No. 126 of 1892.—Henry James Stuart Brown, of Egremont, Cambuslang, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Commercial Traveller, for improvements in, and relating to, metallic and composite boxes, tanks, and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto.

No. 127 of 1892.—John Edward Dowley Wise, Engineer, of No. 4, Hathi Bagan Road, Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for an arrangement for cooling liquids, such as water, &c., by causing surface evaporation of the liquid by means of rapid currents of air produced mechanically either by the use of a blowing or exhausting fan, or by the use of steam applied as an ejector.

No. 1310-P.—Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 255 of 1891.—Charles James Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller, Finance Department, Nagpur, Central Provinces, for an improvement in wooden golf club heads. (Filed 19th March 1892.)

No. 12 of 1892.—Edward Trelawny, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, Calcutta, for an improvement in the gratings of hatchways of vessels. (Filed 9th May 1892.)

No. 101 of 1891.—Thomas Pink, of Bermondsey, London, England, Manufacturer and Merchant, for apparatus for acknowledging and recording payments. (Filed 5th May 1892.)

No. 275 of 1891.—Isaac Shore and Edwin Ault, Engineers, both of Great George Street Chambers, Parliament Square, London, S. W., England, for improvements in, and connected with, the ventilation of drains and sewers. (Filed 5th May 1892.)

No. 1311-P.—The undermentioned Designs have been registered, under the provisions of

Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the Designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every Design is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:

No. 35 of 1892.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, squares, spots, lines, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

No. 36 of 1892.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, and spots so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

No. 37 of 1892.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, spots, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

No. 38 of 1892.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

No. 39 of 1892.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, squares, spots, and leaves so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

EMIGRATION.

The 23rd May, 1892.

No. 1085—In substitution of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 898 of the 5th May 1892, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th idem, the following draft Notification is published under section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, for the information of persons likely to be affected by the proposed conditions, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft Notification will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the 28th June 1892.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

Under the powers reserved by Rule 5 of the Rules providing for the fitting of artificial ventilators to emigrant vessels published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 58-E., dated the 27th March 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of those rules steam-vessels fulfilling the following conditions, namely:

- (1) The steam vessels shall be of sufficient power to maintain an average speed of 10 knots per hour when fully laden.
- (2) They shall be provided with two complete suits of sails and storm sails, and with spare gear in accordance with the following list:

LIST.

Spare gear for emigrant steam-vessels—

One spare length of crank shaft.

One spare slide rod for main engines.

List as per paragraph 90, Board of Trade Rules—

1 pair of connecting rod brasses.

1 air-pump bucket and rod with guide.

1 circulating pump bucket and rod.

1 air-pump head valve, seat and guard.

1 set of India-rubber valves for air-pumps.

1 circulating-pump head valve, seat and guard.

1 set of India-rubber valves for circulating pumps.

2 main bearing bolts and nuts.

2 connecting rod bolts and nuts.

2 piston rod bolts and nuts.

8 screw shaft coupling bolts and nuts.

1 set of piston springs.

3 sets if of India-rubber, or 1 set if of metal, of feed pump valves and seats.

3 sets if of India-rubber, or 1 set if of metal, of bilge pump valves and seats.

1 hydrometer.

Boiler tubes, 3 for each boiler.

100 iron assorted bolts, nuts, and washers, screwed, but need not be turned.

12 brass bolts and nuts, assorted, turned and fitted.

50 iron " " " " "

50 condenser tubes.

100 sets of packing for condenser tube ends, or an equivalent.

At least one spare spring each size for escape valves.

1 set of water gauge glasses.

$\frac{1}{10}$ th of the total number of fire bars necessary.

3 plates of iron, assorted.

6 bars of iron, assorted.

1 complete set of stocks, dies and taps, suitable for the engines.

1 smith's anvil.

1 fitter's vice.

Hatchet braces and suitable drills.

1 copper or metal hammer.

Suitable blocks and tackling for lifting weights.

1 dozen files, assorted, and handles for the same.

1 set of drifts or expanders for boiler tubes.

1 set of safety-valve springs (if so fitted) for every four valves; if there are not four valves, then at least one set of springs must be carried.

1 screw jack.

And a set of engineer's tools suitable for the service, including hammers and chisels for vice and forge, solder and soldering iron, sheets of tin and copper, spelter, muriatic acid, or other equivalent, &c., &c.

FORESTS.

The 20th May, 1892.

No 594-F.—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, the following promotions are made among Conservators, with effect from 4th April 1892 :

Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade.

Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator, 3rd grade, and officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May, 1892.

No. 22-S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT of Jammu and Kashmir.

To be Knights Commanders.

THE HON'BLE SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

THE HON'BLE MR. HENRY EDWARD STOKES, C.S.I., C.S., Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAHARAJA BIR SHAMSHER JANG, RANA BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Nepal.

MAHARAJA MANA VIKRAMA, BAHADUR, Zamorin of Calicut.

To be Companions.

SIR EDWARD CHARLES BUCK, K.T., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE HON'BLE MR. HENRY JOHN STEDMAN COTTON, C.S., Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM ROCHE RICE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

COLONEL FREDERICK JERVIS HOME, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

MAJOR HENRY ST. PATRICK MAXWELL, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, and Political Agent and Superintendent of the Manipur State.

SURGEON-MAJOR GEORGE SCOTT ROBERTSON, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order
of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

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MR. JAMES GEORGE SCOTT, Officiating Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

MR. GEORGE PRINGLE ROSE, M. Inst. C.E., Officiating Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

RAI BAHADUR JAI PRAKASH LAL, Diwan of the Maharaja of Dumraon.

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Dadabhai Hormusjee Dubash, Abkari Contractor of Bombay.

Saiyid Muhammad Latif, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.